Cross-Validation

Nipun Batra and teaching staff

IIT Gandhinagar

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Does not use the full dataset for training and does not test on the full dataset

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No way to optimize hyperparameters

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No way to optimize hyperparameters

This simple train/test split has limitations we need to address

Answer

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- Does not utilize the full dataset for training

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- Cannot optimize hyperparameters systematically

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- Results depend on the particular split chosen

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- Does not utilize the full dataset for training
- Cannot optimize hyperparameters systematically
- Results depend on the particular split chosen
- May not get reliable performance estimates

Over multiple iterations, use different parts of the dataset for training and testing

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Typically done via different random splits of the dataset

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Challenge: How to ensure systematic evaluation?

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May not use every data point for training or testing with random splits

May be computationally expensive

- Each data point is used for testing exactly once

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- Each data point is used for training $(k-1)/k$ of the time

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- Provides more robust performance estimates

Answer

80 data points (4 out of 5 folds = $4/5 \times 100 = 80$)

Validation set helps select the best hyperparameters

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Test set remains untouched until final evaluation

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This prevents overfitting to the test set

Each fold provides one validation score

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Process is systematic and exhaustive

Answer

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- Simple CV: Used for model evaluation only

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- Nested CV: Outer loop for model evaluation, inner loop for hyperparameter tuning

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- Simple CV: Used for model evaluation only
- Nested CV: Outer loop for model evaluation, inner loop for hyperparameter tuning
- Nested CV provides unbiased estimates when doing hyperparameter search

Final model is trained on entire training set

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Standard deviation gives confidence in results

Answer

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- Single fold results can be misleading due to data variance

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- Averaging provides more robust performance estimates

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- Reduces impact of lucky/unlucky splits

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- Averaging provides more robust performance estimates
- Reduces impact of lucky/unlucky splits
- Standard deviation indicates reliability of the estimate

Special case where $k = n$ (number of data points)

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Each fold uses exactly one data point for testing

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Advantages:

- Maximum use of data for training

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Disadvantages:

- Computationally expensive

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Each fold uses exactly one data point for testing

Advantages:

- Maximum use of data for training
- Deterministic (no randomness)

Disadvantages:

- Computationally expensive
- High variance in estimates

Maintains class distribution in each fold

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Important for imbalanced datasets

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Each fold has approximately same proportion of classes

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- **Example:** If dataset is 70% class A, 30% class B, each fold maintains this ratio

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Reduces variance in performance estimates

Answer

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- This would give misleading performance estimates
- Stratified CV ensures each fold has $\sim$10% positive examples
- Results in more reliable and consistent evaluation

Regular CV assumes data points are independent

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Time series data has temporal dependencies

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Forward Chaining: Train on past, test on future

Regular CV assumes data points are independent

Time series data has temporal dependencies

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Rolling Window: Fixed-size training window

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Expanding Window: Growing training set over time

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Never use future data to predict past!

Data Leakage: Information from test set influences training

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Incorrect Splitting: Not accounting for grouped data

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Overfitting to CV: Too much hyperparameter tuning

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Wrong Preprocessing: Scaling on entire dataset before splitting

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Ignoring Class Imbalance: Not using stratified CV when needed

Answer

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- This causes data leakage!

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- Test fold statistics influence the training preprocessing

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- Should compute statistics only on training folds

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- Apply same transformation to corresponding test fold

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- This causes data leakage!
- Test fold statistics influence the training preprocessing
- Should compute statistics only on training folds
- Apply same transformation to corresponding test fold
- This gives more realistic performance estimates

Better Data Utilization: Every point used for both training and testing

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Robust Evaluation: Multiple train/test splits reduce variance

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Hyperparameter Tuning: Systematic way to select best parameters

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Model Comparison: Fair comparison between different algorithms

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Confidence Estimates: Standard deviation indicates reliability

K-Fold (k=5,10): General purpose, most common

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Stratified: Imbalanced classification problems

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LOOCV: Small datasets, when computational cost is acceptable

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Time Series CV: Temporal data with dependencies

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Time Series CV: Temporal data with dependencies

Nested CV: When doing extensive hyperparameter search

Always preprocess within each fold separately

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Use stratification for classification problems

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Use stratification for classification problems

Report mean $\pm$ standard deviation

Always preprocess within each fold separately

Use stratification for classification problems

Report mean $\pm$ standard deviation

Always preprocess within each fold separately

Use stratification for classification problems

Report mean $\pm$ standard deviation

Don't overfit to cross-validation results

Always preprocess within each fold separately

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Consider computational cost vs. benefit trade-off

- Always preprocess within each fold separately
- Use stratification for classification problems
- Report mean $\pm$ standard deviation
- Don't overfit to cross-validation results
- Consider computational cost vs. benefit trade-off

- Always preprocess within each fold separately
- Use stratification for classification problems
- Report mean $\pm$ standard deviation
- Don't overfit to cross-validation results
- Consider computational cost vs. benefit trade-off
- Use nested CV for unbiased hyperparameter search

Next time: Ensemble Learning

- How to combine various models?

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- Why combine multiple models?

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- How can we reduce bias?

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- How can we reduce bias?
- How can we reduce variance?

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- How to combine various models?
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- Bootstrap aggregating (Bagging)

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- Boosting methods